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Wallace R. Farrington, Editor

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FRIDAY JUNE 17, 1910

Then Warren fell; and through a
leader's sleet.
From Bunker Hill and Breed,
Stark, Putnam, Pomeroy, Knowlton,
Read,
Led off the remnant of those heroes
true.
The foe top shattered to pursue.
The ground they gained; but we
The victory.

—George H. Calvert.

Think it over, Agent Woolley!
Think it over!

If anyone has seen Aylett's \$1.
kicking around, kindly convey the
same to the grand jury.

The Bulletin commends its
readers to a careful perusal of
Restarick's letter on the Prohibition
farce.

Theodore, all America greets you.
And now that you are among us as
a plain citizen once more, kindly be-
have yourself.

As this is Bunker Hill Day, every-
one should take off his hat to our
fellow citizen, P. C. Jones, who
keeps the day famous in Hawaii.

Honolulu unanimously recommends
that Secretary of War Dickinson
stop over one steamer. He can't get
a fair glimpse of the country in
twenty-four hours.

Life would appear like one long
luncheon should Willie Crawford and
Bill Aylett ever get hold of sixteen
hundred dollars with the privilege
of putting it in circulation.

Should the new land commission
do nothing more than turn on the
light in land transactions, it would
prove its right to the reputation of
supplying a long-felt want.

The silliest effort of the whole
campaign is the attempt of the Pro-
hibitionists to make themselves
think that the liquor interests are
the only ones opposed to them.

When a man of Bishop Restarick's
standing declares that Woolley's
threats are a menace to Hawai-
i's liberties, it is about time for
Hawaii and the Hawaiians to vote
that Woolleyism must go.

Secretary Dickinson might stay in
Honolulu long enough to touch the
well springs of Federal activities so
that a Federal building will gush
forth on the Mahukia site—whether
it is any of his business or not.

Isn't it about time for Thurston
to renew declaration of partnership
with the Devil; not from a selfish
motive, but because he "has the
guts" to acknowledge his next best
friend in the cause of Prohibition?

According to all accounts, the ex-
pectation of the championship prize

WHY BISHOP RESTARICK IS AGAINST PROHIBITION

Bishop Restarick of the Protestant
Episcopal church in Hawaii, has writ-
ten a letter to the organ of Prohibi-
tion and Woolleyism fully setting
forth his views in opposition to the
Prohibition propaganda. The letter
follows in full:

Editor Advertiser:—In a recent is-
sue of your paper I was quoted as be-
ing opposed to prohibition. It was
said that I was particular to state that
this was my personal opinion, and that
the Church over which I preside in
these islands, while constantly preach-
ing righteousness, yet abstained from
committing itself as a body to any po-
litical method, leaving the method to
the individual conscience and judg-
ment. This statement was substantially
correct.

In view of the fact that without my
consent a conversation was printed in
a paper which you quoted, I should
like space to express my opinions as
an American citizen.

I like the spirit in which the advo-
cacy of prohibition has so far been
conducted here, and the names of the
committee of one hundred lead me to
believe that it will be continued with-
out the abuse and vituperation which

fight being settled by the managers
before the men enter the ring, has
done more to influence Governor
Gillett than anything connected with
the exposition.

Returns from the men who are
thinking it over are that Hawaii
wants none of Woolleyism and the
issue with the people is whether
they will destroy an efficient law by
voting for the farce of Prohibition.
A vote against Prohibition is a vote
for the present law.

Members of the Hilo labor union
oppose Prohibition and approve the
action of Congress in connection
with the Russian immigrants. What
would you expect the Japanese labor
unions to do if there were a
serious threat of a fanatical minority
forcing upon Hawaii a prohibi-
tion of the sale, manufacture and
importation of mildly intoxicating
liquors? Laborers are accustomed to
use as a regular beverage?

John G. Woolley, promoter-in-
chief of the Prohibition campaign in
Hawaii, said, in a carefully-prepared
address with which he opened the
Prohibition campaign: "Against us
are only the guerillas of evil and
fidelity." Such a steadily increas-
ing array is coming out in opposi-
tion to Woolley and "us," that he will
soon have to declare himself to be
the only really good, honorable, sen-
sible, courageous man on the face
of the earth. But the people won't
believe him in this any more than
they accepted his nasty attack on
all persons who happen to disagree
with him.

RESTARICK'S TEMPERANCE SER- MON EPILOGIZED.

"My personal experience in many
places is that not only does Prohibi-
tion not prohibit, but that its ef-
fects are in many ways bad on so-
ciety."

"A man or a woman does not ac-
quire the quality of chastity by be-
ing rendered incapable of being un-
chaste."

"There are enough arguments
against intemperance without state-
ments which do harm."

"I would sooner have a man go
into a regulated saloon than into a
blind pig or a swipe joint."

"Prohibition would lead to espionage
of the worst kind."

"People here would get sick of the
(Prohibition) law, as they have done
nearly everywhere after a short
trial."

"Conditions have certainly improv-
ed in the past year and a half all
over the islands, and the excellent
law we have can be made to remedy
evils still existing."

"I am therefore, by honest con-
viction, for the law as it stands and
a vigorous enforcement of its provi-
sions."

usually prevail in contents of the kind
which we now face. But to one thing
I object. Those who believe that there
are better ways of promoting temper-
ance than prohibition are constantly
said to be "on the side of the liquor
interests." A great many temperate
men who are opposed to prohibition
dislike to state publicly their opinions
because of this, just as many good men
keep out of politics because of the
abuse so often heaped on those who
take an interest in them.

For myself, I am opposed to prohibi-
tion for several reasons, which satisfy
my reason and my conscience. If I
am said to be "on the side of the
liquor interests," I remember that the
Master whom I try to serve was said
to be a "glutton and wine bibber,"
"a friend of publicans and sinners"
by the Puritans of His day. I am sure
that those on the committee of one
hundred who know me and men gen-
erally who know me will agree that
those who seek sobriety and temper-
ance may differ as to the laws which
are the best for the promotion of these
virtues.

It is objected that by licensing the
selling of liquor we, as citizens, be-
come partners in evil—I take license,

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now bearing. Artesian water is se-
cured in abundance and at a nom-
inal rate from private artesian well
in adjoining lot. This bargain is
only for a short time.

Trent Trust Co., Ltd.

Have You Seen

that ten-room house at Kai-
muki which can be bought for

\$3,500

The lot is 45,800 square
feet. This is a property that
should not have to go beg-
ging.

Bishop Trust Co., Ltd.
BETHEL STREET

In the way the word is used, to be a
tax. For example, a man has a natural
right to keep a dog; the state has a
right to make the keeper pay a license
or tax. So it is with various kinds of
business. A man has a natural right
to make or sell beer or wine. The
state has a right to tax for the pur-
pose of revenue or regulation; or both.
I hear in various districts of the pre-
valence of blind pigs. The conditions
existing in the islands and the charac-
ter of the country itself make it diffi-
cult to suppress these. Again, under
the present system of police it is im-
possible to enforce the present liquor
law, and it would be still more diffi-
cult to enforce prohibition. The only
police system which can be relied upon
to enforce law in any community
where there is a strong minority sen-
timent against its enforcement is a
state or territorial police system, in-
dependent of politics, one in which the
men are enlisted and in which there is
a stated increase of pay for length
of service and a pension to which men
can look forward. The ordinary police
system, connected with politics, as it
exists in the cities of the United
States, is one that is a disgrace and
shame, and too often fattens from
connivance with lawbreaking.

In considering this subject it should
be borne in mind that there was a kind
of prohibition in operation for many
years in this Territory under which
there was a large penalty for selling
or giving intoxicating drink to Hawai-
ians. In talking lately to Mr. Luther
Severance of Hilo, who was Sheriff in

For Business Communications—

The Wireless

On Sunday mornings the office is
open from eight until ten.

that district for many years, he said
that when this prohibition law was in
force a worse condition prevailed in
Hilo than at any time since. He said
that with a bag of sugar, a few hops
and other ingredients, certain stuff
was brewed which from the amount
consumed did more harm than any
drink now purchased and drunk. W.
O. Smith who was sheriff on Kauai
during the same period takes the same
view as Mr. Severance. Many other
men, white and Hawaiian, have made
similar statements to me.

From my own experience in portions
of the United States where prohibi-
tion laws were in force, I believe that
a strict and rational regulation under
such a law as we now have, in the
hands of judicious and right-minded
men will do more for the cause of
true temperance than prohibition and
will be far better for all concerned.

Whenever prohibition is voted upon
many drinking men favor it. They be-
lieve it will help them. Many moder-
ate drinkers, carried away by proce-
sions of children and the prayers of
women vote for the measure. It has
been my personal observation that in
a short time many of these men be-
come sneaks and liars and lawbreak-
ers to get a drink.

It has been my personal experience
that in any community even with a
considerable minority against prohibi-
tion that it is impossible to get a jury
to convict in cases brought to trial.
This all results in evasion of the law
which brings all law into contempt.
As a people we are in great danger at
the present time from a disregard or
contempt of law. It strikes at the founda-
tion of our government so far reach-
ing is it in its results.

It is all very well to say: "The law
punishing theft does not prevent steal-
ing." The cases are not analogous. To
steal is by all men acknowledged to be
a crime against society. To drink a
glass of beer or wine is believed to
be admissible by millions, yes, by a
vast majority of the best men and
women, and millions of the best Chris-
tians in the world. Prohibition pro-
hibits that which a majority of men
do not believe to be wrong. This will
always make it difficult of application.
This is shown in the way in which,
in the past sixty years, States have
passed and abolished prohibitory laws. In
1859 when John Stuart Mill wrote his
"Essay on Liberty" nearly one-half
of the United States had prohibitory
laws. State after State has tried and
has rejected such laws. Many of the
Southern States because of the negro

population have recently adopted pro-
hibitory laws. Already the signs are
that the experiment will not last long
and that other methods will prevail.

In going about the islands in the
past few months and talking freely
with all sorts and conditions of men,
I have found a large number, who while
they are not total abstainers, and
while they do not believe in the prin-
ciple of prohibition, say something
like this: "Drink is killing off the Ha-
waiian people and is the cause of much
suffering and crime; I am therefore in
favor of abolishing the saloon."

They seem to be of the opinion that
prohibition is the only way to accom-
plish the betterment of conditions.
Many of the men who talk this way
are not total abstainers, and they take
a position in favor of prohibition out
of a laudable and high-minded desire
to help their fellow men. Some of these
who take this stand are employers of
labor, who feel deeply the intemper-
ance of their men and desire to help
them. All honor be to them.

There were until recently among
those who favored prohibition here
men who expected to get wines and
beer from San Francisco for house-
hold use. The latest platform of those
who favor prohibition sets the matter
in its true light. It was stated some
time ago in "The Advertiser," in a
signed letter by Mr. Thurston, that
this was not a question of the right or
wrong of using intoxicating drinks,
nor the use of them, but a question
of saloons or no saloons. Now the
platform puts it clearly that the in-
tention is to prevent individuals in
their homes or anywhere else from
drinking wines and beer and so on as
beverages, and to accomplish this by a
federal law prohibiting importations.
If the question were the closing of
saloons, it could be done under the
excellent law under which we are now
working. This has been shown, we
are told, on Kauai.

My personal opinion may be worth
little, but since my name has been
used I would like to say that in a city
such as New York for example, much
may be said about a certain class of
saloon being the poor man's club, but
that can not be said of country sa-
loons in these islands, and I believe
it would be for the best interests of
the people if they were abolished and
the peddling of liquor on plantations
made an offense punishable by impris-
onment.

The issue was said to be "saloons
or no saloons." The difference of op-
inion was largely how this could be
accomplished. I believe, with many
men in this Territory, that it could
be accomplished best under the exist-
ing law.

So far I have spoken on the prac-
tical side. I am, however, opposed to
prohibition on other grounds. What-
ever may be said prohibition does in-
tend to stop absolutely the use of in-
toxicating drink as beverages in this
Territory.

There are thousands of men on these
islands who believe that it is a part
of their individual liberty to drink
beer or wine or liquors in their homes
and they believe that to deprive them
of that right, which it is the intention
of prohibitionists to do, would be an
act in violation of their personal
liberty. I am quite familiar
with the argument of those who favor
prohibition. I know that courts have
decided that the State can prohibit,
by statute, that one of the dangers
which create us as a nation is that
majorities often forget that democracy
may invade individual rights and be-
come tyrannical—just as readily as an
autocracy may do so.

It would do men good at this time
to read John Stuart Mill's "Essay on
Liberty." There one finds the matter
argued in the clear logical style of
which Mill was master. In reviewing
the arguments for prohibition he says
"they are far more dangerous than any
single interference with liberty. There
is no violation of liberty which like
arguments would not justify. They
acknowledge no right of any free man
whatever except perhaps to holding
opinions in secret. The doctrines (of
prohibitionists) ascribe to all mankind
a vested interest in each others moral
intellectual and physical perfection to
be defined by each claimant according
to his own standard."

He points out also that "wherever
Puritans have been sufficiently power-
ful, as in New England and in Great
Britain under the Commonwealth, they
have endeavored with considerable
success to put down all public and nearly
all private amusements, especially
music, dancing and public games and
the theater." They did this because
they believed their destructive of mo-

vals and religion. An old congrega-
tional minister once told the writer
that he would rather see his son drunk
in the gutter than to see him dance.
With his ideas of prohibition, he was
of course in favor of a law prohibi-
ting dancing.

A physician told me that tobacco
did more harm to the human race than
liquor. Pass a law therefore to pro-
hibit it. Yet I know several on the
committee of one hundred, confirmed
smokers of cigarettes. I saw one of
them smoke ten cigarettes during a
dinner. Another physician told me
that he was convinced that the exces-
sive use of meat in the United States
caused more human misery, more irri-
tability, bad temper, violence, disease,
unhappy homes and divorces than li-
quor does. Prohibit the use of meat!

Lecky, in his great work "Democ-
racy and Liberty," reasons the mat-
ter of prohibition at length and shows
what tyranny a majority in a democ-
racy may exercise if the principle of
the Puritans is admitted.

Again it is a fact that the Almighty
has made us free moral agents. Our
development towards perfection is not
brought about by making it impossible
to do evil, but by giving men the re-
sponsibility of choice. God shows man
in many ways that wrong doing de-
stroys body, mind and soul. He puts
all kinds of restrictions of natural law
and civil law and public opinion, but
He does not remove the possibility of

choice. Character is built up only by
the exercise of choice. A man does
not acquire the quality of sobriety by
having taken from him the possibility
of another course. A man or woman
does not acquire the quality of chast-
ity by being rendered incapable of
being unchaste. If we attempt by hu-
man enactments to go beyond the laws
of God as shown in nature and his
story, we are making futile efforts. The
survival of the fittest is said to be a
harsh law. It is a beneficial law. The
race could not improve if it were not
for the freedom of choice and the sur-
vival of the fittest. We may strive to
improve upon Divine Law but failure
will be the result in the end.

I am not going to be foolish enough
to try to minimize the evils brought
on by the misuse of intoxicating
drinks, but what strikes me in the pa-
per and pamphlets circulated in ad-
vance of prohibition is the exagger-
ated and unfair statements made. Sen-
tences are printed with some famous
man's name at the end of it without
any reference to where the quotation
may be found.

It is asserted over and over again
that alcohol is always a poison. Wil-
bur O. Atwater, professor of chemis-
try at Wesleyan University, in an ar-
ticle in the Century some years ago,

Continued On Page 10

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